Amusements

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8-King Henry VIII. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodigal Daughter. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Parlor Match.

COADWAY THEATRE-8-Erminie CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-The CASINO-8:15-The Princess Nicotine COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-Sport McAllister. DALY'S THEATHE-8:15-The Algerian DORE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.-Exhibition, 10

EDEN MUSEE-2:30-8-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Councillor's Wife. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Shore Acres.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Professor's Love Story.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Ex-

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8-Americans Abroad. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-The Woollen Stocking HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Temperance Town. IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vandeville

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Der Vogelhaendler. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. LYCKUM THEATRE S:15 An American Duchess. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Silvinski.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-America. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492.

STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE S-The Three Guardsmen.

TATTERSALLS, 5th-st. and 7th-ave - 2:30-8:15-Hagen-beck's Trained Animals. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-8-Vaudeville. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Power of Gold.

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European Branch, for advertisements only, I Norfolk Breet, Strand, W. C., London, England, At the HARLEM OFFICES, L52 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.; 243 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, and 329 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

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6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.
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West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.
West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.
4th-ave., corner 14th-st. Adare, between 75th and 77th sts. 3d-ave, between 75th and 76th sts. 3d-ave, near 61st-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The new French Cabinet's declaration was read in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate: a Socialist motion for amnesty for political, press and strike offenders was lost in the Chamber by a majority of 31. === The Italian Cabinet is not yet complete; Signor Boselli refuses to accept the Finance portfolio. Professor Tyndall is dead. === The Riffians are likely to attack the Spanish forces at Melilla.

Congress.-The regular session of the LIHId Congress was opened; the President's message was read in both houses, after which adjournment was take out of respect for the memory of Representatives O'Neill and Lilly. Domestic.-Miller Brothers' Cutlery Company,

of Meriden, Conn., informed its employes that it would be compelled to reduce their wages largely should the Wilson Tariff bill become a law. = The District Court of Appeals at Washington sustained the demurrer of Colonel Ainsworth to the indictment for manslaughter for causing the collapse of the Ford Theatre building. - The movement of freight on the Lehigh Valley Railway was increased in volume. = Suspicion of jury-flxing has arisen in the case of Prendergast, Mayor Harrison's

City and Suburban.-The League for the Protection of American Institutions issued an address to the public. === The trial of Dr. H. C. F. Meyer and his wife was begun. New-York Athletic Club gave the seamen on the cruiser New-York a fine set of athletic apparatus. === McKim, Mead & White were chosen by the trustees of Columbia College as architects of the buildings to be erected on the new site. === The Third-ave. cable road from Onehundred-and-thirtleth-st. to Sixth-st. was opened. = Stocks were irregular, but genrally lower; London sold its favorites, and Western Union declined sharply, but the close was at a general rally. Sterling exchange was about 1/2 cent higher. Money on call was easy at 1@1% per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair; slightly colder, followed by warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; owest, 24; average, 2914

A session of Congress never opened mortamely than that which began yesterday. The customary interesting scenes and incidents were totally wanting. Even the members appeared listless and indifferent, as though still inffering from the exhaustion produced by the long struggle over silver repeal. The President's message fell like poor seed on barren and rocky soil. From such an inauspicious beginning can great benefits for the country be

The Third-ave, cable was put in successful operation as far down as Sixth-st, yesterday, but the lower part of the route will not be in readiness for about three weeks. Apparently the company has taken great pains to prevent such mishaps and breakdowns as have pro voked popular disgust with the cable in Broadway. It claims that its gripmen are all exrienced and competent. If it is properly mangod this cable will quickly prove its superior ity to the method of traction it is displacing. Still the cable does not furnish the final solution of the problem of surface transit in cities.

The trustees of Columbia College are taking active steps in preparation for the removal of the institution to its new site. A general scheme for the laying out of the grounds has been

agreed on, and it has been decided to engage | them when he undertakes to carry out a scheme McKim, Mead & White to arrange the treat- to which, beyond reasonable doubt, they are ment of the site and to make plans for the generally opposed. This outrage is much the buildings that will first need to be put up. The selection of this firm could not be improved when their obvious right to know the subject upon. An intelligent and harmonious scheme in all its details is disregarded. is hoped that possession of the site may be segestion at once of all the documents relating er than has been expected.

of science suffers an irreparable loss. He was an original investigator whose activity and entertaining is of itself beyond his constitugenius were displayed in many fields, but per-tional power. There is nothing he can do to haps his greatest service to his fellow-men was injure the existing Government of Hawaii or in popularizing science. He possessed the lit- to restore the deposed Queen which he has the erary gift in a rare degree, and the power of right to do, either by our law or by the law of explaining the most abstruse and intricate mat- nations. For that Government, however it ters with marvellous clearness. His work on came into existence, is a fact. There is nothing lished thirty years ago, was an epoch-making International law does not warrant one Govbook. Ten years later he visited America and erament in scheming or acting to the injury delivered his lectures on Light in many of our | of another merely because the former thinks cities. It was characteristic of the man that that its own officers misrepresented it in the and of the declination it contained, for on the he devoted the proceeds of his successful lect- circumstances out of which the latter derived 22d of November President Cleveland writes to uring trip to the establishment of scientific its being. It is only an obvious minority of our Mr. Van Alen in these words: "The Secretary scholarships in this country. Mr. Tyndall had people who sustain the President in the view of State has submitted to me your letter of the reached the age of seventy-three. A long, busy and useful life is ended.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President surprises, in what he says and in what he does not say. His prudent and conservative friends, who hoped that he would regard the depressed condition of business, are surprised. Yet he does not devote his entire message to the tariff, as when Congress had no power to settle the question. It is a chilling the message appropriately came together, to as the Wilson bill is, the President commends it as the fruit of "much patriotic and unselfish work," believes that it "deals with the subject as consistently and thoroughly as existing conditions permit," and insists that the people in the tariff, and that "failure will be clear recreancy" to duty.

and workingmen have been consoling them- think what it pleases of the acts of the precedselves with the assertion, so often repeated, ing Administration, but Mr. Harrison was a that the President would never favor a change lawful President, and Mr. Cleveland cannot of tariff which would prostrate American indus- question his lawful acts. He approved the tries. They have said that he was too conservative and prudent a man to favor such and that ends the matter. What they did prior prestrated, and in no condition to stand an additional strain. Yet he commends to Congress | decision; and they did nothing after March 4. a bill more radical by far than most Democrats It is plain, therefore, that there can be no ever expected to see reported. Plainly they have been mistaken in him, for he is one of Hawaiian revolution unless we are going to that the policy was invented in that office-the those who persuade themselves that even the | make war on Hawaii. Mr. Cleveland's instrucmost violent changes, if in the direction of Free | tions to Minister Willis are confessedly instruc-Trade, will harm nobody. The manufacturers | tions to do what Willis cannot lawfully do, exof the country know better, and the working- cept by the authorization of Congress. He canmen know better, and gave the President their | not lift his finger or open his mouth to put warning in the elections of November. But he down the Provisional Government and to repays no more attention than he would pay to store the Monarchy without invading the sole the sighing of the latest autumn breeze.

'income tax derived from certain corporate investments," declares such a tax "not only absolutely just and easily borne," but one which | tions are, and of course to countermand them. can be remitted without business disturbance. For we are not going to make war on Hawaii, It is true, he supposes that the proposed tariff, and if the President has put us in the position with the present internal revenue taxes, will in the near future yield additional revenue, and recommends an income tax only "to provide infamous business, nor can be be permitted so for a temporary deficiency." But he does not seem to grasp the meaning of the Treasury reports which he submits. Regarding these, he says that the estimated revenue for the current year falls short of estimated expenses by \$38,-000,000. As the decrease in revenue for only five months has been over \$31,000,000, the statement seems singularly out of place in such a State paper. The present law, under Democratic conduct, yields less by about \$76,000,000 yearly than it did last year, and the proposed tariff will cut off, according to Chairman Wilson, about \$50,000,000 yearly from last year's revenue. It is not to the President's credit that he avoids the problem thus presented.

The President might have gained different ideas from a study of the postal returns, which, he says, show a deficiency of \$5,000,000 for the year instead of an estimated deficiency of \$1,500,000, and a probable deficiency of \$8,000,-000 for the next year instead of an estimated surplus of \$872,000. Yet he urges an extension of the free delivery service. The silver bill recently passed he pronounces satisfactory and far-reaching, but thinks it yet unknown what other legislation may be expedient, and therefore recommends further delay. In the same breath he urges a provision for the issue of bonds, which would force upon Congress the question whether the bonds should be made payable in coin or in gold. Most properly be urges that economy in expenditure is necessary in the depleted condition of the Treasury, but evidently has little hope that the appropriation will be much reduced.

Economy comes to the front in his consideration of naval affairs. After a merited but brief compliment to the condition and progress of the new Navy, he asks Congress to "take into consideration the depleted condition of the Treasury." Presumably he has the same thought in mind in urging that distribution of the seeds by the Agricultural Department should be stopped, the cost being \$135,000 yearly. A much larger plaster for revenue deficiency suggested in his approval of the wholesale suspension of thousands of pension payments on the ground of alleged "gigantic frauds." President Cleveland has never explained how his Pension Commissioner Black happened to be the man who drew the largest pension for disability while holding a fat Government office. but perhaps no explanation was needed.

In its treatment of nearly all domestic ones tions, the message is creditable in character. not more verbose than is usual for Mr. Cleve land, and in the main reasonable in its sug gestions. But the country will judge this mes sage, and the President himself, mainly by the position he has taken regarding the question which most vitally affects the industries and the earnings of American workingmen.

THE WAR ON HAWAII-

The President continues to treat disrespect fully the demand of the people to know what it is that he is doing in their name in Hawaii. His message contained no such statement of the instructions he has given to Minister Willis as it was his plain duty to make. The President will gain nothing by this exhibition of obstinate self-sufficiency in the face of overwhelming testimony from the people that they do not approve the course he is pursuing. To declare the purpose of employing our National force, whether physical or moral, to put down the Government of a foreign country and to establish another in its place and then to say that he will tell us about it when it is done is the conduct of an irresponsible ruler, not of the constitutional servant of a Republic. The Hawaiian question is the people's affair, not his personal affair. He can act in it only as their agent, and he commits a gross outrage upon

worse when it is secretly proceeded with and

for grounds and buildings is thus assured. It | Congress should demand to be put in poscured by July 1 next, which will enable altera- to the Hawaiian situation, especially includtions of the present buildings to be begun soon- ing the instructions that have been given to Minister Willis. It is impossible to accept Mr. Cleveland's assurance that he is proceeding In the death of Professor Tyndall the world within the limits of his constitutional authority as President, because the purpose he admits to-night. Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion," pub- wanted to perfect its position as a Government. that Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse did | 20th inst., etc." It is consequently imposor that they were in any way responsible for When Mr. Cleveland says that Mr. Blount's red day night. port showed "beyond all question" that their conduct was a "forcible intervention," it is his | tion which inevitably rises. It is a plain ques question," because, at the least, four-fifths of

course of Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse. jurisdiction of Congress; and since the Presi-The President even approves in advance an | dent has informed Congress that he has thus instructed Willis, it is the duty of that body at of doing so, his acts must be disayowed. He to misuse its force without a struggle that will involve his power if not his official place!

minded citizens who were misled by this vail puble and quite unnecessary falsehood.

THE VAN ALEN CORRESPONDENCE.

tempt of public sentiment. The friends of Mr. he invented the story and that Mr. Gresham Van Alen will find in them only one cause for said nothing of the kind. Nothing short of that regret on his account, namely, that, having will answer. Secretary Gresham's reputation been betrayed into a false position, he should have persisted to the last in expressions of admiration and gratitude toward the only man in the United States who was unwilling that he should extricate himself from that position Every unselfish citizen is glad to see Mr. Van Alen vindicating his honor in a manly, straightforward manner. Mr. Cleveland, too stubborn to confess and repair an error, insisted that Mr. Van Alen should continue to share his dis-The President has revealed himself in numer ous utterances, but never before perhaps quite so

completely and offensively as when, dismissing as either malignant or ignorant the almost uni versal condemnation by the people of the Van Alen appointment, he wrote to the appointee: We should not yield to the noise and clamor which have arisen from those conditions." The people who disturb the President's repose are always noisy and clamorous. Whoever resists any inclination of his or censures any act is either a knave or a fool. The highest obligation of any citizen who, owing to the President, finds himself in a false position is not to set himself right before the country, but to stick fast, for the personal gratification of the perverse and obstinate egotist who put him there. That is Mr. Cleveland's creed, and nobody who refuses to adopt and practise it can hope to enjoy the glory or the solace of his approbation. We venture to say that Mr. Van Alen has fallen greatly in the President's esti mation since he finally refused to subject himself longer to public censure.

If Mr. Van Alen fully comprehends this characteristic of the President, it is greatly to his credit that he steadfastly resisted Executive pressure. And we are inclined to think that he does understand Mr. Cleveland pretty thor oughly. For in his letter to Secretary Gresh am, after describing the great and costly work which he saw going on at Democratic National headquarters last year, and acknowledging his munificent contribution to the cause, he says: It was by no means the first time I had as sisted the party since Mr. Cleveland's aggressive leadership aroused my admiration, and I do not hesitate to say that, if it shall again seem to be my duty as a citizen desirous of the best government, it will not be the last." Now if he had not formed a more accurate estimate of the President than a good many others have, he would have been likely to ac cept at their face value Mr. Cleveland's solemn and ponderous utterances on the wickedness of huge contributions to campaign funds, delivered soon after Mr. Van Alen's impressive check

not have expressed an intention to do the same thing again under similar circumstances.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

We beg to call the attention of our enterprising contemporary, "The New-York Herald," to a statement in its Washington dispatch of Monday which seems to need explanation. Under the usual headline and the date of December 3 appears the following:

"I don't know anything about Mr. Van Alen's declination. 'The Herald' gives me the first intimation of it." said Secretary Gresham to me

Immediately preceding this statement is the correspondence published in all the morning papers on Monday between Mr. Van Alen and Secretary Gresham and Mr. Van Alen and the President. From this it appears that on the 20th of November Mr. Van Alen sent to Secretary Gresham a long communication containing his declination of the office of Ambassador to Italy with his reasons therefor in detail. There is no doubt that Secretary Gresham had official and personal knowledge of this communication anything more or less than their bounden duty sible that Secretary Gresham was ignorant of Mr. Van Alen's declination, or that he got his the Hawaiian revolution or for its results. first intimation of it from "The Herald" Sun-We approach with some hesitation the ques

partisanship that speaks, his malevolent spirit tion of veracity. We do not like to entertain toward the Harrison Administration and his the suspicion for a moment that the Washingpique at finding himself in a minority. Mr. ton correspondent of "The Herald" has manu-Biount's report did not show that "beyond all factured this story out of whole cloth; that the Secretary made no such averment, but the message for industry. The first snowstorm and the people are questioning it every day. He correspondent invented it. There seems, inknows this, and he knows that his language | deed, no ground for such suspicion, since there warn people that a hard winter is coming. Bad is the language of intemperate partisanship and could be absolutely no motive for it. For our not the language of honest and judicial candor. contemporary through its Washington bureau But even if Blount's report had shown it. has clearly been in the most intimate and coneven if it were true, unless we are going to fidential relations with the State Department make war on Hawaii, it is a question, not be- and Secretary Gresham, and had no reason for tween us and Hawaii, but simply between us misrepresenting the latter. It is well known, of have ordered Congress to make a radical change and those of our servants who misrepresented course, that in the most important affair which us. But there can be no such question as that, the Administration has taken in hand-the because Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy-Secre-For a full year Democratic manufacturers are acquitted! The present Administration may tary Gresham has made our contemporary his early intelligence which made "The Herald" changes when the business of the country was | to March 4 is passed on, and there is no power | has been no complaint of unequal distribution under Heaven that can revise or reverse the of favors, "The Herald" being the only newspaper of importance supporting the Hawaiian policy of the Administration-it is suspected, in meddling on our part with the results of the fact, by attentive readers of "The Herald" justice of the special recognition was generally admitted. The services of Mr. Charles Nordhoff alone, and the continued keeping of him on tap in Southern California, are well worth the spe cial favors furnished the newspaper which em-

For these reasons it seems incredible that "The Herald's" Washington correspondent has deliberately misrepresented Secretary Gresham. clearly-well, let us avoid coarse, every-day speech in discussing affairs of State-pushed the privilege of prevarication to the furthest verge of Machiavellian construction. Indeed, a great many plain people, probably a very large majority of American citizens, will use a shorter, snappier and more inelegant characterization. This, we submit, will hart Mr. Gresham's is so tangled up in the Hawaiian affair that he unes can usually be found by those who look pull through. Unless the people have unshaken | President, "when a depleted public Treasury cently sent to the tion of the high office which his chief beneficiary in connection with it regarded with incredulity about it. The situation of an empty treasury strations at Toulon and Paris. several ways. They show how despicable were like to think that their Secretary of State stood the assaults of spiteful critics upon Mr. Van at his own door and either deliberately or care-Alen's personal character. They enable right lessly told a newspaper correspondent a palgar defamation to revise their opinions and do alternative is unpleasant, to be sure, but it will justice to his sensibility and patriotism. They concern only a single individual, and should be furnish another and convincing proof of the sternly enforced. That is, that "The Herald" President's colossal vanity and insolent con- correspondent shall make public confession that as a truth-teller is at stake.

TWO SIDEWALKS, BUT NO BRIDGES.

The municipal officials who originated and are promoting the project of a driveway along the Harlem have not yet abandoned their singufor determination to construct it with only one sidewalk, and that on the side furthest from the river. The Controller, however, is strongly opposed to their plan, and while he remains in office they are not likely to prevail. Public opinion, moreover, is becoming aroused to a sense of the serious deprivation which is threat ened, and is sure to be obeyed in the end if means are found to defer the undertaking until the facts are thoroughly understood. Park Commissioner Dana has done an extremely useful service in explaining and resisting the project in its present shape. The people have an indisputable right of access to the Harlem River wherever their money converts its margin into pleasure ground. The projected driveway has no claim on popular approval and the publie treasury merely as a resort for the small minority interested in fast driving.

There ought to be an casily accessible prom enade on each side of the driveway, and the people ought to insist that there shall be. In our opinion, however, a mistake has been made in proposing to connect the two sides of the driveway by bridges over it. There is reason in the objection which is made to this plan, that such bridges, often crowded with noisy and perhaps malicious spectators, would be apt to frighten horses and cause serious accidents. Even if they were covered, and therefore prob ably unsightly, the noise made by persons passing through them would be dangerous to those driving below. And there is no need of inviting such risks. The proper mode of communication between the opposite sides of the drive way would be passageways under it, approached by steps leading down from each promenade. That method of construction, as applied in Central Park, and in many other pleasure resorts in this country and abroad, is convenient in every respect. It can be employed at suitable intervals along the Harlen Driveway without difficulty, and such a modification of the plans ought to be satisfactory both to those who have hitherto advocated a single sidewalk and those who have justly insisted upon easy access to the river.

The President's deprecatory air in referring to income taxation is almost amusing. He keeps back the disagreeable topic to the end of the had been deposited to the credit of the Democratic Committee. In that case he would probably have refrained from alluding to his demoralizing subscription, and he certainly would

Message and then approaches it jauntily, as though it were a trifle light as air. There are to be "a few" additional internal revenue taxes. They will include "a small" tax upon incomes. They will include "a small" tax upon incomes. These incomes are to be derived "from certain to Rome to the letter announcing the appointment, and first learned of the honor conferred upon him by the arrival of a deputation at the Woerishofen cloister to congratulate him. He declined to be addressed, however, as "monsignor." It was with difficulty that he was persuaded to leave his retreat to go to Rome to thank the Pope.

corporate investments." These new "asset ments" are "absolutely just and easily borne, and can be "remitted without unfavorable business disturbance" when the times are better. Who would fancy from the President's soft, mellifluous tone that he was reviving the most odious of the war taxes?

The President's hand has lost its cunning. He has not succeeded in inventing a new catch phrase in his message.

Is it possible that Mr. Cleveland had Josiah Quincy in mind when he spoke of the "covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen" to Civil Service Reform? Or was it Logan Carlisle? Or perhaps Maxwell?

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii ave caused serious embarrassment.—(The Presi-

They have, indeed; and not embarrassment merely, but loss of prestige and shame. But all this has come since March 4, since Mr. Cleveland meddled with a completed act of his predecessor which it was his plain duty to let alone. There was no embarrassment till then, nor anything except honor and advantage.

After thirty years of denunciation of war taxes the Democracy starts in with restoring the worst and most unpopular of them all-income taxation.

The workingmen of the country under Democratic Administration are like the lilles of the field, "They toll not; neither do they spin;" and the Mugwumps tell them that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed" as they are. Which is true.

After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. ount submitted to me his report, showing beyond question that the constitutional Government of wall had been subverted with the active aid of representative to that Government, and through Hawaii had been subverted our representative to that Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our Minister.—(Cleveland to Congress.

How can that be "beyond all question" which thousands and tens of thousands are warmly disputing? The acts of Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse were res adjudicatae when Mr. leveland took office. The Government had passed on them, and as well might the present Administration denounce the conduct of Franklin's mission to the French Court as that of Stevens in Hawaii. Moreover, the controversy, such as it is, is between Mr. Stevens, worthy in Hawaii, and Blount, Claus Spreckels, the opium ring, the lottery and their paid creatures. The American people are with And they have only contempt and eathing for the personal and partisan malevoence which has assailed his honorable, useful

Question for the next regular meeting of the Reform Club: "Who are the 'many self-constituted guardians' of Civil Service Reform referred to in the Message, and in what does their querulous impracticability' consist?"

The President expresses the hope that "the friends of tariff reform" will "subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good." They undoubtedly will. If there's anything "the friends of tariff reform" pride themselves on it is a willingness to "subordinate and Princess Christian, Princess Victoria, Princess personal desires and ambitions." That is-some And yet if he has not, the Secretary himself has other fellow's "personal desires and ambitions."

> The present situation differs somewhat from that of the opening of Congress two years ago. are to be placed on the sarcophagus in which the Then Democrats and Mugwumps were hunting Prince's coffin is inclosed. for "the logic of the situation." In this one there seems to be no logic to hunt for,

When the President made his first Free Trade proclamation in 1887 it was not an economic theory but a situation of surplus revenue that months of triumphant Democracy, another sitand an impoverished, unemployed population confronts the President in dead earnest; and his

Not a word in the Message about the "infamous Federal election laws"! And it was on that issue, according to good Democratic authority, that Mr. Cleveland was elected. Did he forget it?

"In conclusion," the President speaks of his "intense feeling of responsibility." It is just that feeling of responsibility that makes many Democratic Senators and Members of Congress restive. They think they ought to have some grandfather welcomed the Prince and Princess of of the responsibility themselves.

Minister Willis went to Hawaii with a falsehood in his mouth. He described his mission in his speech to President Dole as a friendly one and he was instructed to commit an act of war. The American Nation is profoundly disgraced the library. Lady Blandford looked charming. She by this low diplomacy,

PERSONAL.

The late Dr. John S. Fogg, of South Boston, owned one of the most remarkable collections of autographs in America. It includes complete sets and series of signed letters and documents cover ing epochs of history and in a remarkable state of ing epochs of history and in a remarkable state of preservation. It was Dr. Fogg's alm to make a collection identified with the history of America and the United Statea, beginning with a document signed by Ferdinand and Isabella the year that Columbus discovered America; a letter of the great explorer himself was one of Dr. Fogg's ambitions that he was unable to realize. The commercial value placed on this remarkable collection is \$25,000, it will remain in Mrs. Fogg's possession till her death, when it will pass to the Maine Historical Society.

M. Massenet, who is now sojourning in the South of France, a Parislan musical paper says, has nearly completed the score of "La Navarraise," a one-act opera, in which Mme Calvé will under take the leading role next season at Covent Gar-den. The composer has promised Sir Augustus Harris and Mme Calvé to conduct the first per-formance of the work.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, intends to make a journey with his family early next summer to Alaska. They will travel extensively along the

The Comte de Montesquieu, who exhibits exquisite specimens of inlaying at the Grafton Gallery, in London, is a rich and eccentric French nobleman, who lives in the immediate neighborhood of Paris. His house is a show place, and especially remarkable for the dining-room, which contains a winter garden. Walking about among the plants are a great number of small, live Venetian turtles, variously enamedled and incrusted with diamonds and other precious arons.

John Lee Carroll, ex-Governor of Maryland, is the grandnephew of the first Governor of Maryland and the great-grandnephew of the first Cath-

An American woman, Mrs. Mary Virginia Treherne, has just embarked on a perilous enterprise, a pilgrimage through the desert of Syria to the a pilgrimage through the desert of Syria to the Redouins and lepers of that region, varied by a week's stay as an inmate in the most noted harem of Damascus and various points of interest. She is accompanied only by her son, a muscular youth of eighteen, except that she will have guides on entering the Holy Land. She has letters commending her to all the tribes in Syria, and expects to live in the tents of the Bedouins and follow their customs. Her journey will end in Beyrout.

Pastor Knelpp, the famous discoverer of the "barefoot cure," who was recently appointed chamberiain by the Pope, cared little for the honor. He did not even take the trouble to open "COUNT PAUL VASILI"

HE IS NOW FRENCH MINISTER AT PERIS

THE QUEEN WILL NOT VISIT NAPLES-IN MEMORY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT-TRAC ING THE BOMBS - FESTIVITIES AT BLENHEIM - PRINCE ALBERT A NIMROD-SCOTLAND AND MB GLADSTONE-LORD ROB-ERTS - ANARCHY -

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

ART SALE IN

ANTWERP.

Copyright; 1893: By The Tribune Association London, Dec. 4.-No slight sensation has been caused at Berlin by the revelation that the new French Minister at Pekin is that very M. Gerard who, about fifteen years ago, acted as French reader to the Empress Augusta, and afterward was suspected of having been the writer of those very caustic character sketches of society in the German capital which were such a sensation on their appearance in book-form, as "La Societe de Berlin." These sketches purported to have come from the pen of the pseudonymous Comte Vasili, but there the old Empress's clever young French reader. There were quick imitators in every great European ing with society in Paris, Vienna, Rome, London and St. Petersburg, was half so good reading as these Berlin etchings, which had been done at first hand They were offensive to the court of Berlin and their sale was forbidden by the police

On leaving Beriln, not long before the publication of his sketches, M. Gerard was rewarded with a diplomatic secretaryship at Rome, by his patron, Gambetta, to whom the sketches had been first addressed in the form of letters. Now he is French Minister at Pekin.

THE QUEEN WILL NOT GO TO NAPLES.

The Queen is to proceed to the Continent on March 19 or 20, so that she may arrive at her destination before Good Friday. It is very doubtful as there are objections of various kinds to the proposed sojourn at the Palace of Capo di Monte, and other difficulties as well which could not be easily overcome. It is now more likely that the Queen will pay another visit to Florence and that she will afterward spend a week in Venice and finish her stay in Italy by a brief residence at the Royal Castle of Monza, near Milan, which King Humbert has offered to place at her disposal. Monza, which is one of the favorite residences of the King and Queen of Italy, was visited by the Queen and Captain Wiltse and all that is decent, credible Princess Beatrice in April, 1879, when they were staying at Baveno. Monza is practically a suburb Milan city, which Her Majesty has long been very desirous of visiting, and the railway has placed the castle within a short journey of Como. The castle is a vast edifice, with a number of mag nificent saloons. It was redecorated and refurnished some years ago. The beautiful gardens conand patriotic record, and which endeavors to tain the finest collection of exotic plants in Italy, rob them of its commercial and political benefits. and there is a large, richly wooded and very picturesque park.

IN MEMORY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT. The usual memoral service on the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death at Frogmore Mausoleum is to take place at 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, December 14, the Bishop of Rochester and the Dean of Windsor officiating; two hymns and two anthems, all selected by the Queen, will be sung by the choir of St. George's Chapel. The service is to be attended by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Louise, Lord Lorne, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, Magnificent wreaths will be sent from Germany by Empress Frederick, Emperor William, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Goths and the Grand Duke of Hesse and his sisters, which

THE EMPEROR DOES NOT MIND BOMBS.

I hear that the German Emperor is not at all alarmed by the infernal machine incident, which, indeed, he was rather inclined to treat with contempt. This is by no means the first time that His Majesty's life has been threatened, but, like his grandfather, he trusts in Providence no confronted him. Now, as the result of ten less than in private detectives, who accompany him on all his travels. The Chief of Police of Some recompense for blunders and misfort needs public confidence, above all things, to mation has arisen. "At this time," remarks the Berlin leclines to the theory that the bombs refor it. In the matter of Mr. Van Alen's ap- faith in his truthfulness, every step he has confronts us, when many of our people are en- were the work not of Anarchists, French or Gerpointment to the Italian mission it is supplied taken in the Hawaiian complication will be gaged in a hard struggle for the necessaries of man, but of some French Chauvinists or "Reby the correspondence relating to his resignation, every official utterance life," etc. It is all true. There is no theory fired anew by the recent Franco-Russian demonstration of an empty treasure.

THE PRINCE IS A MIGHTY HUNTER. The Prince of Wales had wonderful sport during remedy is the same as when the Treasury was his visit to Gunton, and reports say the shoot full to overflowing. years. On the first day nine guns killed 2,025 head, on the second day 1,668 head, and on the last day nearly 2,500 head were bagged. Thorpe Wood was driven in two beats. It was swarming pheasants, and more than 500 were shot in the first drive. The total bag included 3,700 pheasants, 434

hares and seventeen woodcock. BLENHEIM OPENS ONCE MORE The ball at Blenheim Palace on Friday night proved an immense success, and was the first en-tertainment of the kind given there since Christ-mas, 1870, when the present Duke of Mariborough's Wales. The introduction of electric lights adds most materially to the splendor of the rooms, and this is particularly noticeable in the case of those hung with tapestry. The guests entered by the northeast doer, and so passed through the whole of the magnificent apartments till they reached the western wing, where the dancing took place: ir did the honors of her son's gorgeous house with

GLADSTONISM IN SCOTLAND.

given by the Duke.

all her habitual grace. On Saturday the Heythrop

Hounds met at Blenheim, and a hunt breakfast was

Every one, except aparently the Gladstonian organizers, has long been aware that Gladstonism is a dying cause in Scotland. Of this there can no longer be any doubt. There are various reasons for it-belief in the Premier is waning, partly because he managed to offend the politico-religious tenets of many former admirers; partly because of the untiring exertions of militant Unionists, such as Colonel Don Wauchope and Mr. Lewis MacIvor, at Edin-burgh; and partly because there is a natural decay of confidence in a statesman who insists on continuing to pose, though he is thirteen years over the age at which he himself declared a public man ceases to be capable of complete usefulness.

A fresh proof of revolt has occurred over that eminently uninteresting measure the Scotch Fisheries bill. It was in consequence of vigorous representations, mainly from Aberdeenshire, the most Radical county in the North of Great Britain, that the Government on Friday introduced five pages of alterations into their own bill. After this, it is no wonder that several Ministers and a number of rank and file are to stump Scotland during such holidays as the leader allows them.

" HOES" DECLINES TO GO TO MALTA.

Lord Roberts has again declined the Governor ship of Malta. It was offered to and refused by him before he left India, and when Sir Augustus Smyth received a year's extension. It was thought Lord Roberts would perhaps change his views on his return to Engiand, but he has not. He has recently been asked again whether he would care to go out, and is determined not to do so, as he has had enough foreign service, and rather desires s

THE ANARCHIST SCARE.

A few M. P.'s and some newspapers seem bent on getting up an Anarchist scare in London. I am assured, however, on excellent authority, that there is no special ground for apprehension in this respect at present. The presence of Anarchists among us is, of course, a standing menace and a constant source of danger, and Mr. Asquith has done all in his power to excite them to mischief, by first giving them the use of Trafalgar Square, and then prohibiting their meeting there. But this affects only English members of the group, and these men are mere talkers. Foreign Anarchists value too highly the asylum granted them in England to highly the asylum granted to forfeit it, and no permit their doing anything to forfeit it, and no one doubts, I suppose, that a single outrage of the Barcelona type would lead to expulsion of the

whole gang. THE LEYS SALE AT ANTWERP. The Leys sale, which begins on the 19th instant, is the most important event of the kind which has occurred in Beigium in many years. For Henry Leys, who was made a baron in recognition of